## NOW STARVING AND DESPERATE

### Russian Peasants Like Wild, Hungry Animals.

### SEVERE BATTLES WITH COSSACKS.

**Many Are Killed and Wounded in Fierce Attacks Upon the Military Patrols in Famine-stricken Provinces.—Armed With Spades and Pitchforks, a Body of Peasants Resist a Squadron of Dragoons.**

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The first paragraph of the proposed agrarian law, viz., the augmentation of the lands of the peasants by the expropriation of all state and crown domains and church and monastery lands, has been accepted by the commission of the lower house with practical unanimity. The commissioners have now locked horns over the mode of expropriation and the method of disposal of private estates, and the end is not yet in sight.

The determination to expropriate church lands, which, in distinction to the great estates owned by private families, is scattered like the lands of the common schools in America, in small tracts throughout the country, and support the local clergy, will cause complications. Such action would deprive the parish priests of the principal part of their scanty emoluments and necessitate an equivalent from some other source.

A correspondent has just completed a tour of the Provinces of Saratov and Saratov. He reports that the dearth is finally broken, but the rains have come too late to save the crop and help the peasants, who are in a pitiable condition. Their cattle have either been sold or are starving in the fields.

The government relief granaries were completely emptied during last year's famine. The present agrarian disorders, which can be expected to grow worse, are due largely to the necessity of the peasants seizing food and forage to preserve their live stock and save from starvation the remainder of their cattle. These disorders have reached the highest pitch in the Province of Voronezh, where the troops and Cossacks, although in considerable force, are practically helpless and on the defensive. Many peasants have been killed or wounded in desperate attacks on the military patrols and the rural guards.

According to a telegram received here from Tambow peasants on the estate of Princess Baratinsky attacked a commissary and a posse of rural police. A commissary and four policemen were wounded. In another section of the Province of Tambov a body of peasants, armed with pitchforks and spades, resisted a squadron of dragoons. Because of this resistance troops fired, killing three peasants and wounding many others. At Kedabey, southeast of Tiflis, a hand-to-hand fight has occurred between Cossacks and an armed band of peasants, with the result that several men were killed on both sides.

There has been a fatal encounter at Krassnopolie, in the Province of Podolia, between rich peasants and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed because the rich men had sent a telegram to the lower house protesting against the proposed distribution of land. In the fighting one of the wealthy peasants killed four and seriously wounded several of the poorer men.

In St. Petersburg a thousand workmen have met and passed a resolution opposing the agrarian program of the Group of Toil, in the lower house. They declare that fearful consequences would ensue if this program become effective, and urge the members of the group to recognize their error and co-operate with the Social Democrats and the Laborites.

### Cossacks Blown Up.

Berlin, (Special.)—A dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia, says that at 2.15 P. M. 25 Cossacks surrounded a limekiln at Wiechow, in the Province of Posen, Prussian Poland, on information that it was being used for the manufacture of bombs. As the Cossacks were forcing their way in a terrific explosion blew the kiln to pieces. Eight Cossacks were killed and five were wounded. It is not established whether the explosion was caused by the bombs inside the limekiln or whether the kiln was exploded from a distance.

### W. B. Keribs Dead.

Richmond, Va. (Special)—W. B. Keribs, of Boston, who has been for some time at Lawrenceville, Va., for his health died there of paralysis, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of Big Caney during the Spanish-American War. One shot passed through his neck. Mr. Keribs was Consul to British Columbia under President McKinley, a post he held until the outbreak of hostilities in 1898, when he enlisted as a soldier.

### Transport Thomas Floated.

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—The Navy Department was advised that the United States Army transport Thomas, which went ashore at Guam, was floated at high water. The dispatch gave no details. The Thomas, carrying 10 army officers, 79 civilians and a army nurses and having on board a large quantity of Philippines gold, went on a reef near Guam.

### Four Killed in Collision.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special)—In a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Western and Atlantic railroad four lives were lost and four persons slightly injured. The southbound train failed to take the switch at King's Bridge and crashed into the northbound train, which was slowing up on the main line just opposite the switch. The four injured were but slightly bruised. Immediately after the wreck fire broke out, consuming two cars, one of which was loaded with cattle.

### Shot Dead on a Train.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—While on a train between Wilmington and Stedman, returning from an excursion, a man named Elliston, from Autreyville, N. C., rose in a crowded coach and, showing himself heavily armed, announced his intention of killing everybody in the car. A passenger named Bledsoe, of Stedman, fired at Elliston, striking him in the forehead and killing him instantly. Elliston left a loaded revolver in each hand, and between his legs was a jug of whiskey. Bledsoe surrendered himself to the authorities.

## LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

### DOMESTIC

Sir Joseph Ward, new premier of New Zealand, lunched with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and conferred with the president upon the development of a reciprocity sentiment between the United States and New Zealand.

Piano plate molders to the number of 100 and an equal number of helpers went on a strike at Springfield, O., tying up the Wickham Piano Plate Company, the C. S. Kelly Company and the N. H. Fairbanks Company.

Henry Scott, colored, of Baltimore, was hanged in Wilmington, N. C., for the murder of the captain, mate, engineer and steward of the schooner Harry Berwind.

Miss Emma Stephany has been arrested, charged with complicity in the murder of James W. Frizzel, who was in the woman's company when shot.

President Roosevelt has pardoned Judge A. H. Tanner, who was charged with perjury in connection with the famous Mitchell-Tanner agreement.

The Sugar Trust's demurrer to charges of conspiracy has been upheld by Judge Holt, of New York, but charges of refusing to testify overruled.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad and two officials have been found guilty of granting rebates to a firm of Chicago meat packers.

Rev. Dr. L. P. Mercer, originator of the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, is dead.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a set of rules to prevent fast mail from handling cars.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, left New York last Thursday for Ottawa, where he will confer with the country fights the trusts by the government ownership opposition to monopoly.

Eddie Quinn, aged 15 years, has confessed that he shot F. L. Grigsby, colored man of a Wall street broker, who was supposed to have been murdered.

Raimondo Rezzo, an Italian youth of Mamaroneck, N. Y., shot and killed Michael Ferrari to avenge an alleged insult to the boy's mother.

Mrs. William Snyder, of Bluffton, Ind., was struck on the top of her head by an unexploded aerial bomb and suffered severe injuries.

Frank A. Vanderlip, in addressing the New York State Bankers' Association, declared for a scientific system of banknote currency.

The fast mail on the Lake Shore was wrecked by spreading rails near Glenville, O., and the passengers escaped with a shaking up.

Rev. Frederick Poole, a missionary to Philadelphia's Chinatown, was shot in the arm during a factional war among Chinamen.

Prosecutor William L. David, of Findlay, O., filed information against John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Susan M. Wykoff, widow of General Wykoff, who fell at San Juan Hill, died at her home in Easton, Pa.

Frank D. Callahan, head of a real estate firm in Chicago, accused of embezzlement, committed suicide.

E. N. Woodruff, of Chicago, a passenger on the White Star liner Majestic, committed suicide at sea.

Forty-seven persons were killed and over 2,000 injured on the Fourth of July.

Wiretappers beat the New York poolrooms out of $500,000.

The Federation of American Zionists has prohibited membership in any organization or branch of Israel Zangwill's Jewish Territorial Society.

The Concordia Singing Society, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., won the Kaiser prize at Newark, the five judges voting their singing unanimously.

A runaway freight car ran down an incline near Altoona, jumped the track and plunged into a party of merrymakers, killing 11.

The German steamer Deutschland beat the French ship La Provence in crossing the Atlantic by nearly 11 hours.

An attempt was made to shoot Detective Robert Pinkerton while he was at Sheepshead Bay racetrack.

Alice Funk, aged 12, jumped from a bridge 100 feet high near Akron, O., and was instantly killed.

President Roosevelt was drenched by rainstorms during his Fourth-of-July tours at Oyster Bay.

Prof. Henry A. Ward, the naturalist, was run down by an automobile in Buffalo and killed.

### FOREIGN

The Czar has ordered Grand Duke Nicholaievitch to stop the "disorders" which have been found guilty of granting rebates to a firm of Chicago meat packers.

Rev. Dr. L. P. Mercer, originator of the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, is dead.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a set of rules to prevent fast mail from handling cars.

The engagement is announced of Bertha Kropp's younger sister, Barbara, to a poor German state official named Tylo von Wlomski, who has held a subordinate position in the ministry of the interior.

The woman suffragists who created a disturbance before Chancellor Asquith's house in London, went to jail rather than give bond for their good behavior.

Three thousand persons attended the Fourth of July reception given by Ambassador Reid and the United States legation.

It is alleged that tips were given to drivers of the London and Southwestern Railway company to make fast time.

Fire destroyed Queen's Medical Building, the Cancean continues to spread.

A Fourth of July celebration was held in Christiania, Norway.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid gave a luncheon at Dorchester House, London, in honor of the members of the Public Ownership Commission of the National Civic Federation of the United States.

Prince von Buelow, the military procurator, attempted to address the Duma but was assailed with cries of "Assassin!" and "Organizer of Jewish massacres."

Premier Goremykin was summoned to Peterhof to confer with the Czar upon the reorganization of the cabinet.

Chinese secret societies are taking advantage of the continued disorders caused by the dearness of rice.

## WAS CONVICTED BECAUSE A JEW

### Plea of Dreyfus Counsel Before Supreme Court.

### ASKS COURT TO QUASH VERDICT.

**Before the Charge of Treason Flat Arose Anti-Semitism Reigned Supreme in Whole of France—Every Act of Dreyfus Regarded With Suspicion Merely Because He Was an Israelite.**

Paris, (By Cable).—Procurator General Bandouin in the Supreme Court concluded his argument in the Dreyfus case, formally asking the court to quash the verdict of the Rennes court-martial without retrial.

"The peace of the country," the Procurator said, "demands it, and the whole world awaits the court's summary dispossition of the subject, which will be a triumph for justice and truth."

Maitre Mornard, counsel for Dreyfus, immediately began his closing address.

The advocate gave a new phase to the proceedings by cutting loose from the usual details and asserted that anti-semitic hatred had been the primary cause of a miscarriage of justice. He argued that Dreyfus had been convicted, not as an individual officer, but because he was a Jew. Even before the charge of treason first arose anti-semitism had reigned supreme not only in military circles, but in the whole of France. The ideal of the superior officers at that time was to exclude Israelites from the higher military grades, the same as had been done in Germany.

However, the continuous and unjustifiable attempts of leading journals to prevent Dreyfus from becoming a member of the army staff were unsuccessful. They caused brilliant young journalists in the staff college and entered the ministry of war. There he found anti-semitism equally rampant. His brother officers treated him from the beginning as likely to be a traitor. Every act of his was regarded with suspicion because he was a Jew.

Eventually, when the affair of the treason occurred, the resemblance of handwriting was regarded as sufficient proof of guilt. In the course both of the first trial and the revision by the military judge the witnesses started out with the fixed idea that, being a Jew, Dreyfus necessarily was a traitor.

The witnesses did not hesitate to suppress evidence in his favor and even committed forgeries in order to establish his guilt. M. Monard, however, said he relied upon the present judges to act without bias and quash the verdict without a retrial.

### HAD A LUCKY ESCAPE.

**Passengers on a Wrecked Train Thrown Into a Panic.**

Cleveland, O., (Special).—Spreading rails wrecked train No. 21, a fast mail, on the Lake Shore Railroad near the Glenville Station, at 7 o'clock A. M., while it was speeding 60 miles an hour. Seven cars piled up, one of which, a smoking car, was fatally hurt. The engine left the track first. The coupling of the coaches and the baggage car behind the engine drawing the baggage car bumped and broke the ties for a quarter of a mile; it struck a frog and was diverted to another track, where it stopped. Engineer Charles Myers and Fireman Springer remained at their posts.

All of the coaches, including two mail and five passengers, cars, left the tracks, but none was overturned. The passengers were, however, tossed and thrown about. Many of them were in a panic. They threw their baggage through the windows, and as soon as the cars came to a stop they followed.

Officials on the scene shortly after the accident could not explain the spreading of the rails. There were no switches where the train left the track.

### INSURED FOR $190,000 ENDS HIS LIFE.

**Had Lost Both Limbs and Had Business Liabilities of $100,000.**

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Frank D. Callan, a prominent real estate man, shot himself through the heart in his residence at 1395 Sheridan road, dying immediately. At first it was said the despondency over the loss, by accidents, of both his lower limbs and threatened blood poisoning instigated his action, but later it developed that not only had he insured his policies for $100,000, which is unable to meet, but that he was threatened with the presentation of charges of embezzlement and swindling.

The decedent had life insurance to the amount of $100,000. Attorney S. J. Kerr, Callan's counsel, declared that Mrs. Callan has deposited life insurance policies to the amount of $100,000 with him in an endeavor to hold off the creditors. Callan was heard to declare recently, in his dead partner, J. N. Varty, was responsible for the financial trouble which overtook him. Varty, he declared, died leaving the firm $80,000 in debt.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

### Fifty Hurt By Hail.

Valencia, Spain (By Cable).—A hailstorm killed one child and injured 50 persons. Hailstones as big as oranges smashed the roofs of houses, causing the inhabitants to take refuge in the cellars. The crops in many districts were destroyed, and great distress prevails. Relief is urgently requested.

### Old Odd Fellow Killed.

Frenchtown, N. J., (Special).—William Ingham, past grand patriarch of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey, was killed by a Pennsylvania passenger train here. He was 75 years old, and had been prominent in secret society circles for many years. He was seen about the station before the train arrived, and it is said by some that he stepped deliberately in front of the locomotive.

### Ironworkers Inside Failing Stack.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Joseph Ayers and Oscar Underwood, sheetiron workers, fell 100 feet with a great iron smokestack at the Front Street Pumping Station and were probably fatally injured. The men were on the inside of the stack when the big tube, four feet in diameter, toppled over. When the stack struck the ground the impact was so great that the men bounded high in the air as though they had been shot out of a cannon. Their skulls were fractured and both were killed.

## BALLOONIST RESCUED AT SEA.

**James K. Allen Saved By a Fishing Schooner.**

Boston, (Special).—After one of the most remarkable experiences in the history of aerial navigation, James K. Allen, a Providence aeronaut, who made a balloon ascension at Providence, on the Fourth of July, was brought to this port Friday night on the fishing schooner Francis V. Sylvia. Allen was picked up at sea 12 miles off Chatham at 9 o'clock, 18½ hours after his departure from Providence.

Allen had a narrow escape from death by drowning, the wind that prevailed Wednesday having blown his balloon a long distance from shore. Until news of his arrival here became known it had been thought that he had met his death, as it was known that at the last time he was sighted on Wednesday evening he was traveling out to sea.

That Allen is alive is due wholly to a fortunate shift of the wind. When he made his ascension at Providence on Wednesday, the wind was blowing a brisk breeze from the southwest. The aeronaut was carried in his balloon in a northeasterly direction and passed over the town of Attleboro. He had his balloon under perfect control at that time, and while in the vicinity of Attleboro he descended twice.

From Attleboro the airship traveled in the direction of Brockton. For the last seen of the aeronaut by observers on shore was that he passed over Scituate early in the evening.

At that time the balloon was headed straight out to sea. On Thursday dawned without any news being received from Allen, but by noon the fishing fleet was known to be coming in, and when the last time he was seen was when he was on the ocean shore, headed out to sea, it was thought that he would never return.

After Allen passed over Massachusetts Bay his plight was more perilous.

Here he lost his bearings and could not realize where he was until he passed over Provincetown and out to sea. This was at night. He had a line with a rope, with a drag anchor, which held him about 100 feet above the water. When he would go down to the surface of the sea, but Allen climbed into the network of ropes each time.

At dawn he saw a steamer nearby and shouted, but as he kept on her course a little later a tug and barges passed and the tug answered his hail, but was in a hurry to get on with the balloon. At 7.30 in the morning he saw the Sylvia with two dories out. Men in one of the dories caught his drag rope and the other came to her help. The balloon was hauled down to the surface of the sea, but Allen climbed into the dory and was brought to land.

## THE MASSACRE HAD BEEN ARRANGED

### Report Upon the Horrible Outrage at Bialystok.

### TROOPS AND THE BLACK HUNDRED.

**The Parliamentary Commission Declares That There Was No Religious Hatred of the Jews Among the Peaceful Russian Population, but That the Affair Was Provoked by the Police.**

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A point strongly brought out in the parliamentary report on the massacre of Jews at Bialystok is that there was no religious hatred of the Jews among the peaceful Russian population. The fighting was confined to the police, troops and Black Hundreds on one side and the Jews and revolutionists on the other. The parliamentary commission found overwhelming evidence that the outbreak was deliberately prepared. After the assassination of Chief of Police Shrkachoff proclamations were scattered broadcast by the police among the peasants and Black Hundreds charging the Jews with being enemies of the Russian state and responsible for the revolution and styling the lower house the "Jewish Duuma." The commission cites proof on every hand that after rioting had started it was directed by the police and supported by troops who fired only at Jews and Jewish houses.

The report does not specially place the blame for the throwing of the original bomb, but the commission is convinced in having jurisdiction of appropriation bills, can find any reason to criticise appropriations passed during this session of Congress."

In a statement made for the Democratic minority Representative Livingston draws a comparison between the appropriations provided for this Congress—$880,183,301—with the expenditures of 1898, the last year of the Democratic rule of administration, when the figures were $548,507,222. Commenting on this showing, he says:

"This growth in appropriations sustains the contention that the Republican party stands for extravagance in public expenditures in order to use that extravagance as a cloak for their more objectionable purpose of maintain a high protective tariff in order to foster the combination of manufacturers of the country.

"Much of this extravagance grows out of the practice prevailing with the present administration of appropriating corn sons to do what Congress ought to do itself and what congressmen are elected for and paid for, thus delegating the powers constitutionally conferred upon them to others, who have no particular relations with or responsibilities to the public and who are not responsible to the tax payers of this country."

To afford an idea of the magnitude of this year's appropriations, Mr. Livingston says:

"Our corn crop of 1899, valued at $658,192,388, could have been paid for with the total appropriations made at this session and a few millions to spare."

### THE NEW STAR IN THE FLAG.

**Oklahoma Will Not Be Represented Until a Year Hence.**

Washington (Special).—After consultation between Governor Jenkins, Senators Humphreys and Admiral Cowles, chief of the Equipment Bureau of the Navy Department, the two officers who are charged with the duty of making a model of the national flags to fly Army and Navy, respectively, it has been decided that the addition of the forty-sixth star in the United States of Oklahoma shall be recorded by the addition of a star in the upper left corner of the flag placed at the lower right-hand corner. But as several things remain to be done before the star is actually admitted, and as the law provides that the additional star shall only be set in the field at the beginning of the first fiscal year after the state is one in fact, Oklahoma star will not be seen on the national ensign until July 1, 1907, and therefore the stripes which have been given are premature.

### DEATH WON THE RACE.

**Austrian, in Anxiety to Return to His Family, Drops Dead.**

New York (Special).—Antonio Yovich, who arrived here days ago from Los Angeles on his way to Austria to see his wife and children. He was to sail on the French steamer La Lorraine. He arrived at the steamer's gangplank the ship's surgeon, looking at the man's emaciated form, shook his head and remarked:

"You are too sick to sail, my man."

"Please let me pass," pleaded Yovich. "I have come all the way from Los Angeles and I might sail to see my family in Austria."

But the surgeon was obdurate, and Yovich, disheartened, turned away. He walked to a nearby hotel and seated himself in the lobby. Shortly after Yovich fell dead on the floor. A physician said he died of consumption.

### Toothache Led to Death.

Millville, N. J. (Special).—Annie Hess, the young daughter of Samuel Thomas Hess, died from blood-poisoning. For one week the child had suffered excruciating agony from an ulcerated tooth.

### Frisco Fire Losses.

San Francisco (Special).—One hundred and sixty-six settlements have been received by the relief committee, the amounts indicate that in the business section of San Francisco more than $100,000,000 will be paid in coin to fire losers on the face of the adjustments made or so loses that have already come before committees. The average adjusted loss in the 166 instances reported is $84,425, the total payments being $14,000,000.

### Settles For Rioting.

Peking (By Cable).—Mr. Carnegie, the British Charge d'Affaires here, has finally settled the British claims growing out of the anti-foreign riot at Nanchang, province of Kiangsi, in February of this year. China pays $20,000 indemnity for the killing of the child of H. C. Kingham, a British missionary and $3,500 for the British mission property destroyed, and agrees to punish the guilty persons, who are to be designated by the British Legation, and to reward those who protected the missionaries.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. MOSS, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Courts—State and Federal.

CLARENCE J. CAMPBELL, Attorney-at-Law, Practice in the Courts of State and Nation.

AUBREY E. STROTHER, Attorney-at-Law, Officer, Amherst and Lynchburg. COURTS: Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Campbell, Nelson, Rockbridge and adjoining Counties. Will carefully the courts of Buckingham.

SAMM PATTESON, C. HOSKINS, Jr., Repton, Va. Lynchburg.

PATTESON & PATTESON, Attorneys-at-Law, Lynchburg, Va. Practice in the Courts of Amherst, Buckingham, Campbell and Nelson.

Courts—State and Federal. All business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

A. H. CLEMENT, Attorney-at Law and Notary Public, Lynchburg, Va. Practice in the Courts of Amherst, Buckingham, Campbell and Nelson.

R. C. MANN, Attorney-at-Law and Counselor at Law, Lynchburg, Va. Practice in the Courts of Amherst, Campbell, Appomattox, Bedford and Nelson. Will practice in the Federal Courts at Lynchburg. Office at Law Building, Main Street.

A. S. SWAIN, Land Surveyor, Lynchburg, Va. Parties having land, whether in Appomattox, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Amherst, Campbell or Nelson Counties, to sell, will find it to their interest to call on me when visiting Lynchburg. Will be pleased to correspond with parties at a distance. NOTICE!

C. MANN, CONSTABLE APPOINTED WEST APPOMATTOX, VA. All business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.

W. D. DUGUID, Successor to Geo. A. Dugu

Licensed Embalmer AND Funeral Director LYNCHBURG, VA. Long distance Phone 83.

DUCK-ON-A-ROCK AND EXPLANATION

Duck-on-a-rock is an old game for generation after generation. It is played by the boys who know how to play it. It is now for all of you, and may become really exciting by "throwing straight," if they will only practice.

A large stone with a smooth top is chosen for the rock, and each player selects a pebble of about the size to be easily held in the hand. These are the ducks.

Draw a line twenty-five to thirty feet distant from the rock, and behind this each player stands in turn, the pebble to be held in the hand, which extends at the side of the player's throwing his stone from the line to the rock. The one who has thrown his stone nearest to the rock is "it," and must place his stone on the rock for the others to knock it off. He must stand by the rock.

If any player knocks the stone off the rock, there must immediately be placed on it by the player who is "it" must quickly place the stone on the rock, and run back and touch the line. If before he has had time to get his stone and run back in that case, the fleet runner may release, and the former player must run back, because he had not answered duty's call. It was that he had served as justice to them to "it," and terms are made with him to recover the stone and return it to the rock, which he must do with the stone between his feet, and he must not touch it with his hands to "kick," which is done by the stone onto the rock with the instep. Another is then "it" and runs to "heel," which means the stone home backwards.

While these forfeits are being paid no one else may go "it" except the first one who fails in forfeit or penalty and getting his stone becomes "it."

Emperor is a game that is much the same as the above, except that the emperor is a figure placed on a post about inches in height. A player from the line stands near the others, each with a wooden ball, try in turn to knock the Emperor.

The rules in "duck-on-a-rock" are good in this game, all playing home when the Emperor is placed, and the first one knocking compelled to replace him. He runs to touch another before the Emperor is replaced. Then he becomes "it" and has the privilege of "throwing straight," if they will only practice.

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## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Jones, the expert, says the Winter wheat crop will be 420,000,000 bushels.

Philadelphia's new loan will be at 3½ per cent New York's last loan was put out at 4 per cent.

Keystone Telephone has about 21,000 instruments in use and it sets aside $4 a year against each phone as a reserve.

United Copper Company directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and ½ of 1 per cent. extra.

In accordance with the amended New York State law, the tax on sales of stocks in New York is now 2 cents on each share irrespective of the par value.

A number of New York bankers have recently sent out word to the effect that pools in the railroad equipment stocks should liquidate a good deal of early holdings. It is said the banks are not willing to accommodate these pools with all the money they need on such various specialties.

American Car & Foundry for the year ending April 30, 1900, earned $5,648,853, a gain of $1,804,279 over the previous year. Net surplus after paying the preferred dividend and other fixed charges was $1,357,660 or about 4½ per cent. on the $30,000,000 of common stock.

## Vice Admiral Offers Himself As a Sacrifice—Plea of Guilty.

Cronstadt (By Cable).—In a manly effort to save the remaining members of his staff and the other officers who, he believed, surrendered the gunboat Rodonitz to the British fleet, Vice Admiral Wirenius committed suicide. After wounded commander and their desire to save his life, Admiral Rojestvensky made a fearless defense in court-martial. In a short speech to the court the Admiral declared that the fault for the affair lay on his own shoulders, and asked that he alone be punished. He then left the tent of the law, virtually an appeal for condemnation and death, which is the only penalty for losing the ship. He drew's cross to a hostile vessel.

The court-martial, including Captain de Colongue, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, and Captain Semenoff, commander of the Bedovi, pleaded not guilty.

The little court room in the marine headquarters at Cronstadt afforded place for a small audience, most of whom are officers connected with the case. Among the spectators in the first row was the widow of Vice Admiral Wirenius, who took his life on board his flagship at Port Arthur in April, when the fleet there was sunk by a Japanese mine. All of the accused officers except Admiral Rojestvensky were present. Vice Admiral, who was placed on the retired list in 1903, was present, also dressed as a civilian. The admiral appeared to have quite recovered from the shock he received at the battle of the Sea of Japan.

After he had entered his plea thetaking of testimony began. Members of the staff were examined with the assistance of the ship's surgeon, looking at the man's emaciated form, shook his head and remarked:

"You are too sick to sail, my man."

"Please let me pass," pleaded Yovich. "I have come all the way from Los Angeles and I might sail to see my family in Austria."

But the surgeon was obdurate, and Yovich, disheartened, turned away. He walked to a nearby hotel and seated himself in the lobby. Shortly after Yovich fell dead on the floor. A physician said he died of consumption.

### Toothache Led to Death.

Millville, N. J. (Special).—Annie Hess, the young daughter of Samuel Thomas Hess, died from blood-poisoning. For one week the child had suffered excruciating agony from an ulcerated tooth.

### Frisco Fire Losses.

San Francisco (Special).—One hundred and sixty-six settlements have been received by the relief committee, the amounts indicate that in the business section of San Francisco more than $100,000,000 will be paid in coin to fire losers on the face of the adjustments made or so loses that have already come before committees. The average adjusted loss in the 166 instances reported is $84,425, the total payments being $14,000,000.

### Settles For Rioting.

Peking (By Cable).—Mr. Carnegie, the British Charge d'Affaires here, has finally settled the British claims growing out of the anti-foreign riot at Nanchang, province of Kiangsi, in February of this year. China pays $20,000 indemnity for the killing of the child of H. C. Kingham, a British missionary and $3,500 for the British mission property destroyed, and agrees to punish the guilty persons, who are to be designated by the British Legation, and to reward those who protected the missionaries.


FOR SALE OR RENT

BY NANNIE BYRD TURNER.

[illegible] branded, set for show,
[illegible] a little from the street
[illegible] day long the traders
[illegible]
[illegible] long the buyers set!
[illegible] an hour soon or late
[illegible] seeker, bargain-hunter,
[illegible] the gray, reluctant gate
[illegible] "For Sale or Rent."

[illegible] of last year's lonely nest
[illegible] for the grief returning
[illegible] ward, for post, a kind wave
[illegible] shed upon its breast;
[illegible] that haltered souls, must
[illegible]
[illegible] ger's pleasure: marked "A
[illegible]
[illegible] pledged to fling its portals
[illegible] stranger-host shall come.

And old, so old! It almost seems
As though them fitted, shadow-wise,
Across the windows' shuttered eyes
Sweet faces fashioned out of dreams;
As though, did one but know the
[illegible]
An-vering, rollicking.

What if it be not tenantless?
What if the gentle people stay
In some immortal guise alway
Among the rooms they used to bless?
Then, for the remnant of its age,
Not they who take nor they who lease
May touch the perfect heritage
Of its abiding memories.
—Youth's Companion

The End of the Game.

BY GEORGE S. EVANS.

The Honorable Dudley Collier was the supreme peace of Long Valley [illegible] and had been such from [illegible] the memory of man to the contrary; he constituted the confidence reposed in his fellows was a mark of honor and esteem. What more could one ask or desire over but one year on the average? At the time that one case he was in the office of justice of the peace knows no [illegible]dictable in the least degree. [illegible] Justice of the peace knows no [illegible]dictable in the least degree. [illegible] Justice of the peace knows no [illegible]dictable in this instance?" [illegible] A brilliant idea occurred to him. If he could not be elected, he could at least keep Collier from being re-elected. Giving up his cherished ambition did not appeal particularly to Kelsey, but politics was politics.

"I'll retire that man to private life for good and all," he vowed.

He held a conference of his adherents. At this conference Kelsey said:

"I can't be elected, and so I'm willing to help beat the other fellow. Of course, I'd rather win than lose, but seeing as I can't win I'd rather help some one who has to see defeat than win."

After a stormy time it was decided to transfer the Kelsey support to Clark. Would Collier be surprised? Rather!

Dudley Collier was deeply troubled. There were signs of disaffection in his ranks. Two of his staunchest supporters were suspected of being sympathizers. Not that there was any reasonable ground of suspicion. Trifles light as air may be considered straws in the wind. Confirmation of political suspicions is never required. Even rumors reached Collier passed to worry, and from worry to terror. Defeat stared him in the face. He was powerless to stem the tide of opposition that [illegible] he had enjoyed the evening, and he listened to the speeches with interest.

The next evening Kelsey wound up his campaign in a rousing address. He was all loyal as if the Clarks hadn't attended Dudley Collier's meeting of the night before. The chairman had called the meeting to order, and Lafe Thomas had just begun to tell a story when a sound of approaching footsteps was heard. It marched the three Clarks. The three Clarks made their appearance, a demonstration opened with a rally Collier